



APPENDIX D

LATE SUCCESSIONAL FOREST CHARACTERISTICS

The following guidelines provide a general description of stand scale and landscape scale characteristics of late successional forest management areas referred to in this document.

Stand scale description of late successional characteristics

Note: The following tree sizes are estimates, and portray RELATIVE proportions and sizes. Actual diameters and heights are determined by site capability in the subalpine fir (wet and mesic) and Douglas fir zones.

- 1) Structurally diverse stands with at least 4 vegetative layers (mature overstory canopy, pole/sapling canopy, shrub, herbaceous) and patchy canopies (variety of tree sizes and spacings within each 2,950 acre block): suitable ranges below:
 - overstory conifers = approximately 15-20 mature or older tpa >18" dbh (or largest available according to site capability); varied spacing
 - at least half of overstory trees are overmature, some leaning or crooked, with: broken tops, thick bark, large asymmetrical limbs, accumulations of lichens (can double for snag and log recruitment)
 - combination of overstory and understory conifers averages about 60-70% canopy cover within a 100-acre stand, but consists of patchy canopies ranging from 100% cover to 40% cover; includes scattered high density clumps and small openings (clumps and openings = about 1/8 acre size and 0 - 3 per acre); varied tree sizes and spacing throughout block
- 2) An average of 5 dead or damaged live tpa: 3 tpa > 24" dbh x 40' tall, 2 tpa > 17" dbh x 40' tall (or largest available according to site capability).
- 3) An average of 5 large down wood components/acre: down logs >18" x 20' long, or largest available according to site capability.
- 4) Within 200' of RMZs, meadows and wetlands, an average of 10 additional large down wood components/acre; RMZs have >60% canopy closure and 18 tpa >18" dbh (or largest available).

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- 5) Native grass, herb and shrub species approximate site potential for composition and densities.
 - 6) Humus and litter accumulations maintained.

Landscape scale guidelines

Blocks within Loomis Forest:

Guidelines for designation of blocks within the forest:

Designate approximately 25% of Douglas fir and subalpine fir (wet and mesic) well distributed as 5 blocks averaging approximately 2,950 acres each. Guidelines for block location, shape and composition illustrated in Figure __. Stand selection criteria:

- 1) Stands with high densities of lynx corridors, RMZs, off-base and subalpine fir fringe communities.
- 2) At least 60% of stands are Douglas fir zone.
- 3) Stands with least risk for insect damage.
- 4) Stands with lower economic value, if possible.
- 5) Largest aggregates possible.
- 6) Oldest stands possible.

Stands Within Blocks:

Guidelines for management of stands within designated blocks:

- 1) Age class proportions maintained through the life of plan within each block:
 - 60% in age class >70 years
 - 20% in age class 40 - 69 years
 - 20% in age class <40 years
- 2) Harvest unit size: 80 acres maximum
- 3) Stand sizes: >70 year age class = 120 acres minimum
 <40 year age class = 320 acres maximum
- 4) RMZ average widths increase by 50' each side.